The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5195 號五十九百一千五第 日八十二月五年戊申治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 11TH JULY, 1874. 六拜禮 號一十月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 9, YOTTUNG, British steamer, 328, Rasmusson, Swatow 7th July, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

July 10, PEARL, British steamer, 704, H. L. Munk, Singapore 3rd July, General.—CHINESE.

July 10, LEONOR, Span. steamer, 393, Echanique, Manila July 7th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

July 10, PETER, German bark, 397, R. Richelsen, Whampoa 8th July, Ballast.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

July 10, SUI-FAING, Chinese gun-boat, 180, Stewart, Canton 10th July.

Departures.

July 10, RIFLEMAN, for Whampoa.
July 10, AUGUSTE LESSEPS, str., for Amoy.
July 10, NAMOA, str., for Singapore and Penang.
July 10, MUSCAT MERCHANT, for Touron.
July 10, CANTON, for Touron.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 10TH.

Rifleman, for Whampoa.
Sophie, for Singapore.
Namoa, str., for Singapore, &c.
Auguste Lesseps, str., for Amoy.
Courier, for Whampoa.
James Service, for Foochow.
Norseman, for Bangkok

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yottung*, str., from Swatow:—
1 European deck, 9 Malays and 62 Chinese.
Per *Pearl*, str., from Singapore:—
350 Chinese.
Per *Leonor*, str., from Manila:—
132 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Namoa*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Volkmann and 2 children, Mr. Hooper, 2 European deck, and 173 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Auguste Lesseps*, str., for Amoy:—
80 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish steamship *Leonor* reports left Manila on 7th July, and had fine weather with light winds throughout.

The British steamship *Pearl* reports left Singapore on 3rd July, and had light variable winds, latter part fresh S.W. monsoon with fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Yottung* reports left Swatow on 7th July. From Swatow to Breaker Point moderate S.W. breeze; from thence to port strong monsoon with high sea. In Swatow, the steamships *Adria*, *Taku* and *Arratoon Apcar*.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Correcte to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Ameran	London	March 3
Chaumer	Liverpool	March 9
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March 19
Lathley Rich	Cardiff	March 21
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
Star of China	Swansea	March 22
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Dan	Cuxhaven	April 5
Taitsing	London	April 6
Comet	Cardiff	April 7
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Morning Light	Penarth	April 16
North American	Liverpool	April 20
Melbrek	London	April 26
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May 10
W. G. Platten	Cardiff	May 12
Falcon	London	May 23
Glamis Castle(s)	London	May 28

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *viâ* the Suez Canal until further notice.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

824 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* overall, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 350 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow 18th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.—

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. Andros, Esq. | Wm. Lemon, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Thos. Pike, Esq.
J. F. Lorder, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE, 14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

412, CALA STA, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co, 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$3,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO

PREPARED BY

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
Insoluble } phate.

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed* Manure at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt but, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—100, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.

tf 521. Hongkong, April 2nd, 1872.

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES in West Terrace, Caine Road. Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA.

1m 1082 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Apply to

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.

tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.

IN whole or in part together, as distinct Houses, or in separate Floors as hereunder described: The New BUSINESS PREMISES on the site of the Commercial Bank, known as Nos. 50 and 50A, Queen's Road Central, Inland Lot No. 45.

		Per month.
No. 50.—Top Floor,	Rent	$90
Top and Middle Floors,	"	$180
Ground Floor,	"	$120
Whole House,	"	$300
No. 50A.—Top Floor,	"	$100
Top and Middle Floors,	"	$200
Ground Floor,	"	$150
Whole House,	"	$350

Rates and Taxes to be paid by the Tenants. Proposals for leasing the whole property for a period will also be entertained.

Apply to

ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, &c.,
on the Premises.

14d 1057 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

TO LET,

(Furnished if required.)

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A." care of this paper.

tf 985 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

ROSE & Co. having LEASED the NEW BUILDINGS next the HONGKONG HOTEL, their present Premises, corner of Wellington, and Pottinger Streets, will be vacated from 1st July next. For Terms, apply to

ROSE & Co.

tf 820 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

TO LET,

With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.

Apply to the

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 526 Hongkong, 8th April, 1874.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to

A. F. ALVES.

tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,

From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Pedder's Wharf. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET,

With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 788 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 881 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN on the Praya Central.

Apply to

THOS. G. GLOVER.

1m 991 Hongkong, 25th June, 1874.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
8, Gough Street.
19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES,

With possession from 1st May.

No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ARTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 568 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th July, 1874, at 4 P.M., at the residence of Mr. M. DA L. SOARES, High Street, West Point,—

The whole of his Large and Valuable Collection of SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, FLOWERING PLANTS, AIR PLANTS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1078 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 20th day of July, 1874, at Noon, on the Premises, under the power of Sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, and registered in the Land Office as the Western Moiety of Inland Lot No. 763, together with the substantially-built GODOWN erected thereon, measuring 125 feet long by 35 feet 6 inches wide.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at the risk of the Purchaser on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1092 Hongkong, 11th July, 1874.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE whole of that Valuable Estate, known as QIONGLOONG, will be shortly offered for Sale in one Lot, or in Lots of from 3 to 7 *mows* each. If divided, the Buildings will be sold separately as old material.

At the same time will be offered the valuable Lot, the HOUSE and GODOWNS now occupied by the BORNEO COMPANY.

The date of Auction will be hereafter notified, when full particulars will be given.

By order of the Trustees of
LINDSAY & Co.'s ESTATE,
JOHN ASHTON.

tf 857 Shanghai, 22nd April, 1874.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH,

A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

EDLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In his SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENTS FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEYAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennant, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE SWISS LLOYDS TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Capital.
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Fcs. 7,000,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris.....5,000,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing usual Brokerage.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1043 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

W. A. FEA.

HANKOW to LONDON:—
TEA per Mail Steamers..... 2½ %
all other Steamers..... 3½ "
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—
TEA per Mail Steamers..... 2½ "
all other Steamers..... 3 "
SILK per Mail Steamers..... 1½ "
all other Steamers..... 2½ "
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:
TEA per Mail Steamers..... 1½ "
all other Steamers..... 2½ "
SILK per Mail Steamers..... 1½ "
all other Steamers..... 2 "
AMOY to NEW YORK
TEA by Steamers..... 2½ "

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "United Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.

tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1025 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned, hitherto conducted in Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, under the name of D. C. TATA, will, from the 1st *proximo*, be carried on under the firm or style of TATA AND COMPANY.

Mr. DORABJEE BURJORJEE TATA, of Shanghai, will continue to act as Manager at that port as heretofore, and he is authorised to sign the firm of TATA AND COMPANY.

JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA,
NATHOOBAM JORAVURMULL,
SORABJEE COWASJEE TATA,
DADABHOY COWASJEE TATA.

1m 1026 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HITZEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.

GASLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE Have this day Established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port and Chefoo, under the style and firm of HATCH & Co.

J. J. HATCH,
G. F. MACLEAN.

tf 942 Tientsin, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.

Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.

RUSSELL & Co.

3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. BARRETTO is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

1m 1052 Macao, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 698] 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. L. HEINEMANN, in our firm, ceases this day.

HEINEMANN & Co.

1m 1024 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

HEINEMANN & Co.

1m 1025 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks *against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1873.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

25d 979 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th day of July next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

25d 980 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July current, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 22nd July, inclusive.

By order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.

22d 1044 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

EAST POINT IRON STORE.

FOR SALE, ex P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*:—

LOWMOOR, PLATE IRON,	4	by 8	by ½
"	3½	by 8	by ½
"	3	by 8	by ½
"	3	by 7	by ½
"	3	by 8	by ½
"	2½	by 7	by ½
"	2½	by 8	by ½
"	3	by 6	by ½

A. BUSH,
Superintendent.

tf 1061 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

LAUDATORY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are two Passengers by the steamer *Colorado*, which sailed from San Francisco on 31st May, and arrived here on the 2nd July. During our voyage the Captain of the above steamer, Mr. H. G. MORSE, treated us and all the rest of the Passengers well, and, besides, took care of the sick persons on board. To record this act of the Captain's benevolence, this notice is hereby given.

LEE LEUNG SANG,
CHUN LOK KWAI.

7d 1072 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPELLER and the whole of the SHAFTING, ex late S. S. "*Dagg*."

The Screw Shaft is *Steel*.

For particulars, measurements, &c., apply to

WM. GOLDIE,
The Docks, Amoy.

tf 924 Amoy, 11th June, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered*. The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"

P. H. Hennings, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

1089 Hongkong, 11th July, 1874.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Steamship

"LEONOR,"

Captain Echanique, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1090 Hongkong, 11th July, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamship

"DANUBE,"

Captain Hopkins, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SOEY SHING,
Queen's Road Central.

7d 1088 Hongkong, 10th July, 1874.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE A 1 British Barque

"NEW REPUBLIC,"

N. E. Reynolds, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1087 Hongkong, 10th July, 1874.

S. S. *GLENROY.*

ALL CLAIMS against the above Steamer to be sent in to the Undersigned by noon on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, or they will not be recognized.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

3d 1091 Hongkong, 11th July, 1874.

NO

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI, A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOTZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 11TH, 1874.

In the course of the article which we reprinted yesterday from the *Japan Mail* on the subject of extra-territoriality in Japan, some remarks are made which are of equal interest to ourselves [illegible] the situation in China. For some time past, the Japanese have somewhat fretted under the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by foreigners in that country in the same way as in China, and have been extremely anxious, if possible, to get the clauses removed, and to bring foreigners under the same jurisdiction as that which applies generally throughout the Empire. It seems that some time since the Italian Minister, anxious to obtain privileges for his countrymen in the interior with a view to facilitating their obtaining silkworm eggs, expressed his willingness to submit to his Government a code of regulations which would have the effect of placing his nationals under the jurisdiction of the Japanese when they went beyond the jurisdiction of their Consuls. The draft (which is given elsewhere) was submitted to the United States Government and through that channel also to the British Government, and the result was that the proposed arrangement was abandoned.

It is quite clear that this was only a reasonable step, as any regulations which would place foreigners of any nationality under the crude and semi-barbarous system of law existing in Japan would be clearly a mistake, and would be injurious to the status of all foreigners in the country. Among other provisions there is one which makes it possible for the Japanese to inflict even capital punishment after a reference to the Central Government, a provision which, considering the comparatively light crimes for which the extreme penalty of the law is inflicted in Japan would be hazardous in the extreme. The remarks which Secretary Fish made upon the subject are extremely sensible, and sum up the whole question of the desirability of maintaining exterritoriality in a few words. Although access to the interior for the purpose of trade would doubtless be an advantage, the President, Mr. Fish says, has been forced to consider the wider question, whether justice is administered in Japan with certainty, equity, firmness, and celerity, and on the basis of such principles of jurisprudence common to Europe and America, as may warrant the surrender of the defensive rights which we now possess; and he goes on to say that, on a candid review of the situation, the President is forced to the conclusion that it is not yet safe to surrender to the local authorities the guaranteed rights of ex-territoriality. "We have not such knowledge of the administration of justice in that kingdom, and of the means for the protection of the liberties and rights of foreigners, as would justify such surrender at this time." This seems to be the sum total of the ex-territoriality question upon which so much has been written with reference both to Japan and China. It was repeatedly spoken of by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK as unreasonable on the part of foreign nations to expect the concession by China of larger facilities for trade in the interior of the country so long as the ex-territoriality clauses remained; but Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK refrained from entering upon the question by whose fault it was that these clauses were necessary. If a country has laws of so barbarous a character, and in administration of them so corrupt that nobody can be safely trusted to them, it is clear she can only be dealt with upon some such basis as that provided by the ex-territoriality clauses. If a nation objects to these clauses, it is obviously her part to endeavour to reform her laws and her administration sufficiently to gain the confidence of the civilized world. This the Chinese steadily refuse to think of, and hence the necessity of a continuance of the ex-territoriality system. It is no doubt anomalous, but it is absolutely necessary; and taken altogether it is not found to work badly, or even to be incompatible with extended privileges as to residence or travel in the interior. In Turkey, where ex-territoriality also exists, foreigners have the right to trade and travel throughout the country, and upon the whole there is no great difficulty found to result from it, and it is not likely that such would really be the case in China although it suits the native authorities very well to say so, as a means of scaring foreign nations from demanding privileges which she is unwilling to concede.

Her Majesty's ship *Challenger*, Captain G. S. Nares, was to leave New Zealand for China about the end of June.

We regret to state that telegrams were received yesterday to the effect that the steamer *Canton* was lost, about 70 miles from Foochow, with a full cargo of tea.

Yesterday forenoon two Chinese in Gilman's Bazaar, over a squabble, slashed choppers at each other, and were so seriously injured that the police had to send them to the hospital, and the symptoms of one before noon became so alarming, that Dr. Wherry deemed it advisable to send for the magistrate to take the dying man's depositions. Mr. May, with a Court interpreter, accordingly repaired to the hospital for that purpose.

The Surveyor-General, in his endeavour to bring the roads and footpaths of the colony into their proper state and use, has obtained the removal of the numerous pork stalls, bird cages, money changers, and other like obstructions on the footpaths, which impeded his progress and that of the public. The long-standing obstructions in Cochrane Street came under Mr. May's notice yesterday, having been brought up by P. C. No. 8. The masters of the places named were told they would be given till Monday to clear away the obstructions, and, if not done by that time, the stalls would be seized, and the owners punished.

Considering the epidemics which prevail at this time of the year, it is satisfactory to find that the authorities are exerting themselves by cleaning out those hot-beds of disease at the two extreme ends of the city, by withdrawing all licences from people who were allowed to keep pigs in houses inhabited by human beings. In consequence, Inspectors O'Brien and King had a great number of people up yesterday for having several pet pigs under their beds, upstairs and down, contrary to the new regulation. The Inspectors said that no persons are allowed to keep pigs in town now, and people at Sheik-tong-olloy were only allowed to keep pigs, if they have back-yards and proper pigsties.

The ever industrious Mr. Sterling Lacon has brought under the notice of the authorities a curious circumstance. It is well known that when a man at the wheel is told to "port" his helm he proceeds to do so, and the head of the ship goes to the right; and when he receives orders to "starboard" the head goes to the left. Now it is the reverse in many of the principal foreign navies. If a pilot says "port" or "starboard," the steersman assumes that he is to gain the direction implied by the term used. It is evident that the most direful consequences might follow on any misconception of an order, and undoubtedly the world should be grateful to Mr. Lacon if he can induce all maritime countries to adopt one rule on the subject.

The command of the China squadron, which will shortly be vacant on the completion by Vice-Admiral Sir C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., F.R.S., of his prescribed period of service, will, it is believed, be conferred by the Admiralty on Vice-Admiral H. Chads. The *Iron Duke*, which is now the flagship in China, is ordered home, the *Audacious*, ironclad ship, being now preparing at Chatham Dockyard to take the place of Admiral and his suite to his station. The rumours which have been for some time in circulation that it is the intention of the Government to withdraw all the officers and men of the battalion of Royal Marines serving for some time past in Japan, are believed to be correct, the return of the Royal Marines being possibly earlier than has been anticipated.

Alluding to a well-known Chinese Custom, a San Francisco paper says:—The average American contemplates in stupid bewilderment the tenacious faith of the disciples of Confucius in the religious necessity that, wherever death may overtake them, their dust must be sent back to the flowery kingdom to rest in the bosom of mother earth. The *Orifiamme*, from Portland, a few days ago, brought down over a ton of the mortal remains of Mongolians who had shuffled off their coils in Oregon. This queer cargo is to be shipped from this port to China. The fact that so thrifty a people as the Chinese should incur the great expense they do for such a purpose proves the strong hold which the custom has upon them. The mere preparation of the bodies to be shipped costs $25 each, and when the expenses of packing, freight, reshipment, &c., is added, it must amount to about as much as an industrious Chinaman, living upon the most economical principles, can save in a year.

In the course of an article on Russia in Central Asia, the *Times* says: The great Power which has bridled the Amoor, and borders on the Jaxartes and Ili, the territory of what was Chinese Turkestan, will inevitably exercise a permanent influence before long on the Chinese Empire, on Japan, and even in the Pacific Ocean; and this influence will be certainly employed to exclude England from the ports of China, and secure a monopoly of commerce in the East, and to make Russia absolute mistress and controller of the traffic of Asia. * * * As regards a Russian conquest of China, it appears to us not at all improbable that the great Northern Power will at some time make its name felt in the Chinese Empire; but that she could shut out England from the Chinese seas, arrest the development of English commerce, and gain a monopoly of Asiatic trade, is, we think, a vain and impossible dream. Such a notion simply betrays ignorance of the real nature of commercial relations, and it would be superfluous to expose the fallacy. The theories, however, we have been discussing assume that the collision of Russia and England in the East is written in the book of Fate; and though we have no wish to blind ourselves or others as to what the Muscovite race may accomplish, we deny the certainty of this consummation. A struggle in Asia between the two Powers is not only difficult, but would be a disgrace to the civilization of the West; and assuredly that Continent is large enough for each to fulfil its own mission without risking a fratricidal contest.

THE DEVIL'S VISIT.—The Victoria Gaol, at 11 p.m. on the 9th instant, was the scene of a most tumultuous uproar and excitement. Some dreadful cries were heard to proceed from the buildings, which gave the impression that the whole of the prisoners had broken out and a massacre was going on. Mr. Deane rushed out of his quarters, armed with his sword; the alarm was given, and he marched a strong body into the gaol, and, stationed another strong body round the walls to prevent, as he thought, the prisoners from getting away over them. Mr. Tonnoby, with the warders and turnkeys, also turned out. The shrieks and cries were then found to proceed from about thirty prisoners in a large shed, who were in a dreadful consternation, some being prostrated with fright. They alleged they had seen the devil promenading the room and about the doors and windows. It turned out that it was dark in the room, as the wind had blown out the gas, and only a faint light from the hall shone into a passage way, where it appears a turnkey who was restless was walking about barefooted and consequently making no noise; the little squalls, which had put the room light out, caused the hall light at times to glimmer with a bluish unearthly light on his features and white sleeping dress. This meeting the eyes of a few of the prisoners, they set up a yell, in which all the prisoners in the gaol joined, shrieking out that they had been visited by a devil. Things being made all quiet again, Mr. Deane and his little army retired, having successfully subdued the "devil," who, as frightened as the prisoners, had rushed into the hall and assisted the watch to ring the alarm.

The Tug steamer *Glenfalloch* has passed through the Canal.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ulysses* is reported as having arrived in London.

The Stock of Malwa Opium in Bombay on the 9th instant was 4,000 chests.

To the 1st instant, about £24,000 of Specie was shipped from London for Hongkong, and £8,000 for Shanghai.

The P. M. S. S. *Japan*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco June 13th, sailed from Yokohama for this port on the evening of the 7th instant.

The following shipments of Opium were made from Calcutta by the steamer *Historian*, which left that place for this, viâ the Straits, on the 8th instant:—Patna 768 chests, and Benares 12 chests.

The Ocean Company's steamer *Glaucus*, Captain Wilding, from Foochow 17th instant, for London with teas, arrived at the Tanjong Pagar wharf on the 28th June in the morning. The *Glaucus* was detained four days on the passage down, owing to an accident to her machinery, and stops here two days to repair. She leaves to-morrow.—*Straits Times.*

A middle-aged woman appeared in court yesday, broken down in spirit, and in tears, and laid a complaint stating that her husband, who had been for a long time in the Government service as an interpreter, but who was now insane, had brutally assaulted her, and that he was constantly in the habit of beating her. She asked for protection, as it was beyond her power to look after a madman, and he had no other relation. The applicant was told the necessary protection would be afforded.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

10th July.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

QUARANTINE.

John Mathieson, P. C. No. 97, charged Chun-a-sai, assistant compradore, and Chun-a-chai, a boatman, with boarding the British steamer *Lotus* from Saigon, without permission, on the 9th instant, whilst flying the quarantine (yellow) flag.

Complainant said at 12.15 p.m. on the 9th instant, he was on duty in the Harbour and saw the *Lotus* coming in from Saigon. He asked the quarter-master, as he was alongside, where the steamer was from. He did not go on board, but he told the captain there was an order for him to fly the quarantine flag until he had permission to pull it down. He said he had no sickness on board. He told the captain that he had nothing to do with that, and he must hoist the flag. There was a lot of boats collecting round the steamer, and he made them clear of to a distance of about 100 yards. On the port side he saw a boat No. 1093 alongside, and she had four men in her. He saw a man go up the side from her, and he thought it was the first defendant. He made her shove off with the four men, and a few minutes afterwards the health officer came alongside the starboard side. He went across in to get orders. He went round to the port side again, and there saw the boat 1093 shoving off. She then had six men in her, including the defendants. They were not in her when he ordered them to shove off in the first instance. He took the boat in charge and spoke to the Health officer about it, when he told him to prefer a charge against them.

The first defendant said he went on board to see if he could do anything for the captain. The second defendant said he simply went on board with the first defendant.

The defendants were fined $10 each, or ten days' imprisonment.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

10th July.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Low-a-kwai, a watchman, was charged by E. Bull, lance corporal in H. M. 80th Regiment, with being unlawfully in the Victoria Barracks at midnight of the 9th instant.

Complainant said it was his duty to see the lines were clear at 6 p.m. for the night. He went round several times up to 10 p.m., when he found the watchman asleep, and on going round again found the defendant under the table.

Defendant said he was a watchman on duty that night, and there was an extra man on with him, as it was too long to be on all night with no relief.

Complainant said that it should have been reported that an extra man was being put on. However, as it was shewn defendant was a watchman, he was discharged.

QUARANTINE.

Inspector Stroud charged Chun-woh-kwai, master, and three boatmen, of licensed boat No. 1,003, with obstructing the British steamship *Lotus* from Saigon by going alongside, and taking on board two compradores whilst she was flying the quarantine (yellow) flag.

Inspector Stroud said the two compradores were taken before the Harbour Master by the constable in charge of the police boat who arrested the defendants.

His Worship said the two compradores should have been left on board in quarantine, as long as the vessel was in quarantine, and relieved by the health officer.

Inspector Stroud said the two compradores were taken out of the steamer by the ship's boat.

His Worship said that he would write to the Harbour Master about it, because if people once got on board, or, having been alongside, are allowed to come on shore, quarantine could be no use. What the police should have done was to have left the compradores, and the defendant on board and brought away their boat, and prevent all when once on board from coming on shore till the ship was released.

Chinese constable No. 411 deposed to the defendant coming to one side of the vessel and being driven away and shewn the yellow flag. They went away a little and then went alongside on the opposite side, and the two compradores got on board. The European in charge of the police boat then took the defendants into custody.

Defendants denied that they were driven away once, or that the quarantine flag was pointed out to them. However, after a severe lecture from the Bench, they were fined $5 each.

DESERTION.

The case in which a Chinese constable named Chan-choong-fon, No. 281, was charged on remand with desertion from the police force on the 7th June, and further with receiving rent from gamblers at Hung-ham, was resumed.

After further evidence had been taken, the defendant said he ran away from the Police because P.C. Munskey threatened to get him into trouble for arresting his friend Yew-a-fat. This man was there as a sly detective and wanted to charge him as such.

His Worship told him that he, before running away, was reported for receiving bribes, and it was for this he ran away, fearing he would get into trouble. Doubtless the man Yew-a-fat was over at Hung-ham for the same purpose as he was charged with. He was not quite satisfied with the evidence, and he would therefore give him a decision anticon. He would fine him in the sum of $200, or in default six months' hard labour.

SCAVENGERS.

Inspector King summoned the Government scavenging contractor for neglecting to place the drain traps in different parts of the city, thereby causing the roads to be cut up.

The Inspector said the defendant only employed a few men, and did not, like the old contractors, employ overseers, consequently the few men sent out by defendant did not go and clear the drains, but lounged about the streets under verandahs out of the rain, and the inspectors had, in many instances, to clear the traps themselves.

The case was then remanded.

ASSAULT.

Chow-a-fai, a ticket collector at the Sing Ping Theatre, summoned one Ng-heong-shun for, on the 9th instant, assaulting him on the left hand and cutting it.

The defendant shewed bruises inflicted by the complainant, but as defendant struck the first blow he was fined 50 cents.

Some time ago a vase, which had been buried in the time of St. Louis, was unearthed in St. Astier, France. Among other things it contained an onion which, after having been exposed for a short time to the air, was eaten. In spite of its age, 600 years, it has grown into a healthy plant.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

(*North-China Herald.*)

If any person were to take the trouble, as the writer of an article in the *London and China Express* has done, of picking out all the misdeeds of any of Her Majesty's services, he could doubtless make an equally black statement to the one put forward in the issue of that paper of the 15th May. We must, however, protest against the statement being at all a just representation of the Consular Service in China, as much as the innuendo that to the example of the mercantile community of Shanghai is to be attributed the peculiar state of affairs alluded to. The Consular Service in China numbers a goodly list of names. Formed in an emergency, at first from what men could be got to accept posts then looked upon as entailing complete isolation from home and home influences, it has produced a few men of mark, and many who, if they have not earned distinction, have at all events acted a difficult part with respect and credit. Temptations there are in abundance on both sides; on the one hand to be indolent, to yield in all matters to Chinese influence, and to neglect the state of constant watchfulness necessary to prevent continual encroachments; and on the other to accept the temptations of being a good fellow amongst our countrymen, to accept and return hospitality beyond the limited means at the disposition of a Consular Officer. That men have fallen into one or other of these sloughs of despond is nothing but saying that they are mortal, but that an article which has studiously raked up every instance of failure for many years back is to be accepted as a fair statement of the position of the service, is a thing not to be thought of. We have ourselves more than once pointed out some of the reasons which were conspiring to render the Consular service less efficient than it ought to be, and shown how both Ministers in China and the Government at Home were to blame. We have pointed out the inadequate rate of pay in the higher and middle branches, and complained that the number of men in the service was altogether out of proportion to the work to be done. Idleness and want of practical knowledge was encouraged from the very moment of entering the service. The education given at Peking was of the worst possible nature, and had a tendency to stunt the intellectual growth of those who were subjected to it, while at the ports generally a whole month's business often was put through in the space of a few hours of reasonable work. Yet in the face of this, instead of gradually reducing the numbers in the service, the Home Government has been continually sending out more men, to go through the same experience. At considerable expense students are sent out to Peking, are housed there, and given a salary while they are learning enough of the language to make them useful in that item at the ports. The salary is, however, inadequate to the end, yet the Government has not had the good sense to explain this clearly. To be paid £200 a year for learning Chinese, and to get free quarters besides, is a bait held out to many a young man who, if the situation of matters were fairly explained, would adopt some other profession. We do not depreciate the rate of pay to the students or even to the immediate juniors, but it would be well that it should be explained that very few, and those by no means the best, contrive to get through the ordeal of the first five years without assistance or running in debt. We do not think that the Government is called on not only to educate a youth, but also to pay for his education, but we do not like to see the junior ranks filled with men already entangled with debt, and who see before their eyes no hope of extrication in the service which they have joined. Nor is the junior much better as a rule from promotion. His expenses increase almost proportionably with his pay, and the latter is never so great as to render the prize worth the labour of attaining it. But faint hope exists for any man of attaining to a salary of more than £1,100 a year, and that with the necessary expenses of a man arrived at mature life in China, and who has, or ought in the interest of the service, to have a family to be educated at home, leaves little hope of earning a competence. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the best men in the service are discontented, that many leave, and that more would do so, but that their education has left them comparatively few posts which they are capable of filling. The remedy is not difficult. Let the Government cease appointing students till the numbers in the service fall in some proportion to the work to be done, and let them contrive some adequate recompense for those who have toiled in service which holds out few brilliant inducements to its officers.

EX-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

Draft of a provisional convention relative to the travel of foreigners in the interior of Japan, presented by the Minister of Italy to the Government of the Tenno.

1.—Italians may travel freely in the interior of the empire, with the provisoes that, if they shall go beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of their consuls, they shall be under the protection and jurisdiction of the territorial authorities, according to the usages which prevail in the countries of Europe and America.

2.—To this effect Italians of good character and conduct shall obtain, through the intervention of the authorities under whose jurisdiction they are, a personal passport from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3.—If an Italian subject, or his property, shall suffer injury, the Italian Government shall have the right to demand satisfaction, conformably to the laws of Japan. It is understood, however, that the said Government shall not interfere in any matter of this kind so long as that one of its subjects who shall have been injured in person or property shall not have used all the means rendered available to him for the obtainment of justice before the Japanese tribunals. There shall be no exception to this rule, save in the case of an evident denial of justice.

4.—The Japanese Government engages that foreigners condemned by its courts shall not be subjected to cruel punishments.

Such persons shall only be liable to imprisonment, *with or without compulsory labor. (etc.)*

5.—If a crime shall be committed, rendering the perpetrator liable to capital punishment, the local authorities shall not execute the sentence without having first referred the matter to the seat of the Government at Tokei, in order to conform to the usages adopted in the empire in the case of a Japanese under a similar sentence.

[These two paragraphs are wanting in the text of the draft furnished by the Japanese Government to the French Government.]—*Japan Mail.*

SINGAPORE.

(*Singapore Times, June 30th.*)

On Sunday afternoon, a most cowardly attempt at murder was made by an Italian seaman belonging to the ship *Nicolo Tomaeso*, the victim being an Austrian belonging to the same ship. Inspector Miller, standing in the doorway of the Central Police Station, observed three foreign sailors passing along the road arm in arm, and when opposite the door one of the men suddenly threw his arm and struck his comrade in the back of the neck, whereupon the latter ran off, with the other two in pursuit all three turning down Canal Road, beside the station. Thinking they were only "skylarking," the Inspector took no further notice, but a moment after, seeing a crowd of Chinese and natives gathering on the bridge near the station, he went to ascertain the cause, and was met by European Sergeant Dunmall bringing in one of the men severely wounded, having received no less than five knife wounds while running, one of which extended from his neck down the back to the waistband, and another passed through his right arm. Sergeant Major Ashby and Sergeant Dunmall, who were coming up Canal road, saw the assault and rushed to arrest the assassin, who threw his knife into the Canal and ran off down George street, but was caught in a few minutes and brought in to the lockup. The wounded man was sent to the hospital, after which search was made for the knife, which was found. The attack was one of the most cowardly we remember ever to have heard of, and the world be murderer should meet with severe punishment.

CAYENNE—GRAND CONNETABLE ISLAND.—SUNKEN REEF.

The Master of the British ship *Cospatrick*, of London, reports that his vessel had struck on a sunken reef bearing due north of the Grand Connetable Island, off the port of Cayenne, distant about 7½ miles. He stated that this reed, which has no buoy to mark its existence, is placed on the chart as bearing N. by W. six miles from the Grand Connetable; that he gave it a wide berth, leaving it about three miles to the westward, and yet struck four times, losing a piece of his false keel. This reef lies in the track of vessels bound from India to Cayenne.

ANIMAL DEVOTION.

A Massachusetts farmer says: "My cattle will follow me until I leave the lot, find on the way up to the barn-yard in the evening stop and call for a lock of hay." Smithson says there is nothing at all remarkable about that. He went into a barn-yard in the country one day last week, where he had not the slightest acquaintance with the cattle, and an old bull, no; only followed him until he left the lot, but he took the gate off the hinges and raced with him to the house in the most familiar way possible. Smithson says he has no doubt that the old fellow would have called for something if he had waited a little while, but he didn't want to keep the folks waiting for dinner, so he hung one tail of his coat and a piece of his pants on the bull's horns and went into the house.

MISSING INDIAN SHIPS.

The list of missing ships connected with the trade of this port grows more alarming as the season advances. We have already noticed the probable loss of the *Michael Scott*, *Shalimar*, and several others. The fine iron ship *Broughty Castle* left the Tyne December 27th, with a cargo of coals, and has not since been heard of; and as a ship that sailed about two months after her arrived yesterday morning, she is looked upon as missing. The *Moorsfort* was burned at sea, and the *Normal*, another iron ship, put into the Mauritius, totally dismasted. The *Royal Saxon*, which went round from this and loaded jute at Calcutta, which port she left in October last, has never since been heard of. The *Sir Walter Scott*, after discharging here, proceeded to Rangoon and loaded rice for the United Kingdom, sailing 28th October last, and has not since been heard of. With all these losses amongst sailing vessels, it is satisfactory to state that not a single Canal steamer, homeward bound, has been lost throughout the past season, the heavy losses which have occured being confined to steamers from Calcutta and China.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A STRANGE AND TROUBLESOME LEGACY.

Amongst the bequests made by the late Dowager Duchess of Argyll is one which is likely to cause considerable difficulty to the executors. The Duchess bequeaths to Dr. Dalgairns, of the Brompton Oratory, amongst other things, and in addition to a considerable pecuniary legacy, a reliquary containing a piece of the true Cross. As Dr. Dalgairns was a stranger in blood to the deceased Duchess, it follows that the executors will, on behalf of the legatee, have to pay legacy duty at the rate of 10 per cent. upon the estimated value of the bequest. In such a case, with whose valuation will the Commissioners of Inland Revenue rest satisfied, and according to what view is Dr. Dalgairns prepared to pay duty? The dilemma is a delicate one. If Dr. Dalgairns accepts the relic in the firm belief of its genuineness, the whole property of the Brompton Oratorians—large as it is said to be—would hardly cover a tithe of the value of the bequest. If, on the other hand, the object be submitted to the appraisement of a Protestant, or, worse still, of a Hebrew broker, the value of the relic will be so wholly disproportionate to what in the eyes of devout Catholics it must ever be held, that the legatee and his brotherhood will have for ever to forego the right of boasting that a bit of the true Cross is amongst the treasures of the Brompton Oratory, and that for that reason the Church should be resorted to by devout believers.—*Daily News.*

DUELING IN FRANCE.

The *Times*, commenting on the documents which have been published describing the negotiations in the affair of honour between Prince Metternich and the Count Jean de Montebello, observes:—We can scarcely conceive the duellists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries standing on delicate subtleties like those while their blood was hot and their swords half drawn. In fact, although these affairs of honour are still frequent in France, we must admit they are arranged more humanely than they used to be. Only it would seem as if there were still room for improvement now that they are preceded by so many formal solemnities, and may involve nice points of the common law as well as of the code of honour. Instead of placing their affairs in the hands of some easy-going man about town or some simple soldier, merely because the one is titled and the other decorated, the insulted and insulter had much better apply to a family lawyer or seasoned practitioner for counsel renowned in the Palais de Justice, and have the indispensable documents carefully drawn out by a notary. Seriously, it is strange that the lingering remains of so barbarous a practice should not have disappeared long ago before the ridicule they provoke in a country that prides itself on its *esprit moqueur*. No one questions the courage of the French, yet it is certain we should hear much less of these affairs if they did not obtain an agreeable publicity, and if the odds were not so greatly against the consequences being in any way serious.

A HARD CASE.

Cruelty to an animal is a horrible offence worthy of severe punishment, but the penalty when too severe misses its mark, and makes the person subjected to it an object of greater sympathy than that extended to his victim. The Southport borough magistrates acted in their indignation, at a case heard before them on Wednesday, to have been carried away by their feelings, and to have mercilessly punished a poor fellow for what, in these days, when a man may even kick his wife to death and get off with a few months' imprisonment, seems to have been a very trifling act of thoughtlessness in the treatment of a dumb animal. Henry Blundell was charged with ill-treating a cat at Churchtown on the 29th ulto. Blundell certainly did not behave quite well to the cat, for he was seen to seize it by its neck and put it into a hole he had dug in the earth. He then covered it with soil, stamped upon it with his feet, and beat the soil down with a spade. Happily for the cat, some boys who had witnessed the scene dug it out of the hole, and a poor woman took it to her house, and washed it and gave it some milk. The cat was not much injured—it only had one leg broken and one eye mutilated, and having, like all other cats, nine lives, is stated to be in a fair way to recovery. It would be thought, under these circumstances, that a merely nominal penalty would have met the justice of the case, but the magistrates actually fined Blundell 1s. and costs. The unfortunate man is, of course, for the moment utterly crushed by this awful penalty, but, heavily as the law has laid its hand on him, he must admit that he was not wholly blameless, and that to bury a cat alive was technically, if not morally, an error of judgment. He may look for some mitigation of the penalty, but perhaps not for its entire remission.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"AFTER THE GARDENER."

A very distressing case ending in a most painful scene came before the county police-court at Manchester on Thursday. Elizabeth Gilman, cook in a gentleman's service at Rusholme, was charged with assaulting Joseph Boyle, the coachman, her fellow-servant. It appeared by the evidence that a few days ago the defendant went into the saddle-room. As she came out the coachman asked her why she had been there, upon which she jocularly remarked that she was "after the gardener." She then "turned" upon the coachman, slapped him three times in the face and gave him a whack over the head with a poker. Upon being called upon for explanation, the defendant detailed a conversation which had taken place between her and the gardener respecting the horses. Her statement was rather rambling, and excited some ill-timed merriment among the audience in the court; indeed, the defendant herself forgot for a moment the awful position in which she stood, and either smiled or appeared to smile, for Sir John Mantell, the magistrate, addressing her, asked "What she was laughing at?" "I am not laughing," replied the defendant. "You have," joined Sir John Mantell, "been grinning continually; but I would remind you this is no laughing matter." The defendant, after observing that she was aware it was a very serious matter, resumed the thread of her narrative respecting the conversation with the gardener on the subject of the horses; but at last suddenly stopping, she exclaimed, "Why, Sir John, you are laughing yourself." All further laughter on the part of everybody was, however, put an end to by the defendant being ordered to pay a fine of 20s. and costs. The convulsive emotions which affected the whole court must, it is to be feared, have grated horribly on the offended dignity of the coachman, and Elizabeth Gilman will do well to remember that a search for the gardener in the saddle-room may prove in the end "A chase of idle hopes and tears, begun in folly, closed in tears."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OPIUM EATING IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the *Cincinnati Gazette* the use of opium as a stimulant is becoming pretty general throughout the United States. Women appear to be more addicted to the habit than men, and it prevails to a larger extent among the richer and better educated classes than among the poor. The Custom House Returns show that the quantity of opium imported into the country (reaching now nearly 250,000 lbs. annually) is ten times more than it was 30 years ago, and it is the opinion of physicians and druggists that not more than one-third of the quantity is used for medical purposes.

SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE AT ROUBAIX.

A revolting case of sacrilegious outrage was tried recently in the Assize Court at Douai. Four skilled operatives of Roubaix were accused of parading a full-length crucifix through the streets of that town, and insulting the sacred effigy with the grossest blasphemies and violence. Such excesses as these occur only in countries where religion and irreligion are equally fanatical, and a dominant Church becomes the instrument and ally of political reaction. On the one side are Legitimist pilgrimages to shrines of miraculous apparitions, and organised spiritual impostures imposed by a frivolous devotion under the patronage of a political and ecclesiastical conspiracy upon the ignorant fervour of peasants, until a Bishop, more enlightened or more candid than his brethren, comes forward to rebuke and restrain what he denounces as shameless follies and superstitions. On the other side are recorded the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and of the Rector of the Madeleine by a furious populace in the name of the Commune.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It has been observed that during his stay in England the Emperor of Russia has shown striking marks of consideration for the Prince Imperial. Shortly after his arrival in this country his Majesty paid a visit to the widowed Empress at Chislehurst, and on the following day the Prince Imperial returned the call at Buckingham Palace, where he was graciously received. On Wednesday at Woolwich one hundred Cadets, of which the Prince Imperial was one, were paraded before the Emperor, who commissioned the Grand Duke Alexis to invite the Prince to join him at luncheon. After a short conversation, his Majesty requested his guest to be seated in front of him. After the luncheon, the Prince, by the Emperor's desire, rode on his right hand during the review of the artillery, accompanied by General Fleury, formerly Grand Equerry of the Emperor Napoleon, who was present in the full uniform of a general of division, and wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. At the close of the day's proceedings, the Emperor and other illustrious persons present cordially shook hands with the Prince.

DOING BUSINESS WITH JAPAN.

While Prussia is disposing of its superfluous needle guns—now replaced by improved Mauser rifles—to China, business of a very much more peaceable character is being transacted by the two neighbouring States to those two warlike Powers. Japan is about to import from Austria whatever there is a prospect of eliminating in the Eastern country, that may promote native agriculture, horticulture, or sericulture. Whole herds of cattle, sheep, and goats of Austrian breed are about to be shipped at Trieste, in vessels specially built for the purpose in Holland, for Japan; also olive trees and other plants indigenous in Austria, the cultivation of which promises to be profitable. In exchange specimens of Japanese plants are to be imported, and, if possible, acclimatised in Austria. A piece of land has been prepared specially for their tentative cultivation at Holtzing, near Vienna. This friendly barter is the result of the negotiations of Prince Tsano, whose son is now being educated at the Theresianum in Vienna. The educational progress made by the young Japanese is considered so satisfactory as to induce several other eminent men in his country to send their sons to the same school. They are now on the road.—*News of the World.*

CANONIZATION OF THE POPE—MORE WONDERFUL MIRACLES.

Pope Pius IX., it appears, is to be canonized. At an Old Catholic meeting lately held at Munich it was stated that accounts were already being given at Rome of miracles performed by Pius IX. Among these it was incidentally said that he had raised the Princess Odescalchi from the dead by his mere blessing, and Professor Friedrich added that preparations had already been made for his canonization. The professor, according to the account given of the meeting by the *Deutsches Merkur*, dwelt on the cost of a canonization; but it is difficult to imagine that "rigid economy" would be allowed to interfere with a proceeding of this nature. There is, of course, the fee of an *advocatus diaboli* to be taken into account; but his duty of contending against the claims advanced is not a very onerous one; and as there is not an instance on record of the devil's advocate ever winning a case, the task seems specially suited for the talents of some young barrister who has not yet begun to rise in his profession, and who, in the event of there being any difficulty in finding an ecclesiastic able and willing to act in that capacity, would, there can be little doubt, take the brief for very little remuneration on the interesting occasion referred to.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE TREATY OF PARIS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Several of the Russian papers suggest that now the clauses of the Treaty of Paris relating to the Black Sea have been abolished the remaining clauses of the treaty had better also be put an end to, as under present circumstances the treaty would rather furnish a occasion for a conflict between the Powers about the Eastern question than prevent one. The suzerainty of the Porte, for instance, over Servia and Roumania, which is guaranteed by the treaty, has already become so evanescent that the Powers do not hesitate to conclude separate commercial treaties with these so-called "vassal territories" of the Porte, as if they were independent States. France alone could represent her interests as being in danger from a non-observance of the Treaty of Paris, but such a representation could not exercise any decisive influence on the other Powers. Russia, on the other hand, strongly desires that all those paragraphs of the Treaty of Paris which affect the honour and the interests of Russia should be abolished. The Russian papers add that under present circumstances, when Germany and Austria are in such intimate relations with Russia, and England has become much more friendly towards her, none of those Powers are likely to offer any opposition to the Treaty of Paris being totally cancelled, and that France would then probably perceive "that a French Republic has no reason to come forward in defence of the legacies of the Napoleonic Empire."

CURIOUS OLD BOATS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The barge which carried the Czar on Virginia Water, we, it is stated, built in 1702 at the command of Queen Anne for Prince George of Denmark when Lord High Admiral. This venerable old boat was brought from the South Kensington Museum, where it has found an asylum in its old age, and, in spite of its infirmities, was cobbled up to do duty on the occasion of the Czar's visit to Virginia Water. Its years, no doubt, entitle it to every respect; but an even more interesting and venerable relic was unearthed on Wednesday in the Forth at Stirling, when an old boat that had been discovered embedded in the mud and gravel of the river near Cambuskenneth Abbey was towed ashore for the purpose of being deposited in the Smith Institute at Stirling. This boat, it is stated, seems to have been 20 feet long by 3 feet wide, is cut from one piece of solid oak trunk, and is of great antiquity, although it has evidently been used in later times, as it bears traces of painting, and iron nails of a make common about 1650 or 1700 are to be found in one of the patches. There is a tradition that a bo

A JUDGE'S TIME.

In a Court of Justice not 50 miles from Montreal an action was brought for the sum of two dollars. At the trial, when the plaintiff's counsel was proceeding to make a professional statement of the case, his Honour interrupted him, and throwing down a two-dollar bill to the clerk, said, "There's the money; each party pays his own costs." "But," said defendant's counsel, "I have something to say about the settlement of the case." I have pleaded to it." "What!" said his Honour, "pleadings in a case for two dollars? Do you think I am going to sit here half a day to listen to pleas in an action for two dollars? My time is worth more than that. Call the next case."—*Montreal Witness.*

HEAVY DRINKING.

The *Birmingham Post* reports a coroner's inquest, held at Hackenthorpe, East Derbyshire, which revealed a frightful instance of intemperance. The inquiry was into the cause of death of Luke Needham, a patent-hook maker, forty-nine years of age. It was stated that from the time of his apprenticeship he had been of drinking habits. The event that led to his death was one of those foolish occasions known as "standing one's footing." Two men newly employed at the place where the deceased worked had, in compliance with this custom, paid 2s. 6d. each, and the workmen had subscribed 6d. each. A pint of whisky and a pint of gin were ordered in to begin with, and the deceased himself disposed of a large part of this, for he drank three glasses (described, no doubt wrongly, as tumblers) of neat spirits in a few minutes. Then he fell down by the fire and slept, and soon afterwards was wheeled home in a barrow. From this excessive drinking he died. It was stated that he had drunk as much as seventeen pints of beer at one sitting in a forenoon.

HYDROPHOBIA.

In a very able clinical lecture delivered some time since at St. George's Hospital, but recently reprinted in his collected works for private circulation, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins mentions that the late Mr. Youatt told him that a great many persons, in consequence of his peculiar practice, applied to him after they had been bitten by dogs, and that he always used lunar caustic, which he had employed upon himself and his servant every time, and, in round numbers, perhaps to 400 others; and that, out of the number, one had died of fright, but none had hydrophobia. The early and complete application of caustic to the part bitten is the one only means which can be relied on. It must, however, be remembered, for the comfort of the person bitten, first, that a considerable proportion of persons bitten by rabid dogs have escaped any symptoms of the disease, that when the dog bites through clothing the poison is commonly arrested by the clothes, and that many vicious dogs are supposed to be rabid without cause. The symptoms of rabies in the dog have recently been very succinctly stated by Dr. Burdon Sanderson, and the proper and safe course is ruthlessly to exterminate dogs suspected of rabies.—*British Medical Journal.*

MASS FOR THE DEAD IN AN ENGLISH CHURCH.

The death of the Rev. J. C. Chambers was reported recently. A "Missa Defunctorum" in connection with the Burial Service was celebrated some days afterwards at St. Mary's, Soho, for the repose of his soul. The *Church Herald* thus reports what occurred:—The new church, lofty in its severe and quaint architecture, was filled by the clergy and choir. The sacred ministers were in rich black vestments, and the body lay with face westwards in a coffin, covered with a violet pall with a red cross, over which were many large wreaths of choice flowers. The pall was ritually incorrect in its details. There were so many candles, instead of the two or six of unbleached wax, and such numerous bouquets, that its appearance presented rather the idea that the Roman Catholic rite of benediction was going on than a solemn mass for the dead. The service required dignity, severity, and speaking pomp—which were wanting. It is a pity that old precedents were not carefully followed and new "inventions" eschewed. The service was sung effectively, but very slowly. Many priests were present, and the nave was thronged; all being in black, even the poorest, whose tears were abundant. Every arrangement was orderly, and the congregation most devout. The Sisters of Mercy were placed near the choir, at the entrance of which stood two priests. Outside, the boys of the Newport Market Refuge were drawn up in file, and several carriages waited near. The "Dies Iræ," sung as a gradual, was well rendered, and the whole service impressive. The affection of the deceased's poor flock was marked.

THE FIRST "CREMATED."

A case of cremation appears to have actually occurred in Philadelphia, the "cremated" being "George Updyke, son of Dr. Francis Updyke, formerly of Heidelberg." The doctor, according to the Philadelphia *Press*, must have anticipated the event, for in completing the new house wherein he resides, at 1,349 North Fourth-street, he insisted upon "a peculiar construction of the main chimney." The doctor had long believed in the merits of cremation over burial, and, since the newspapers have been discussing the matter, had frequently talked of it to his son, the result being that each bound himself by solemn compact that the survivor of the two would see the body of the other destroyed by fire. The body of the younger Updyke, as we have said, was the first to undergo the process. When the cinerarium, or iron coffin, was opened, not a vestige of the body remained—"nothing but about a quart of whitish gray ashes." These ashes, collected and placed in an urn like a flower vase, hermetically sealed, are now deposited on the mantelpiece of the doctor's study, with an inscription thereon, recording the date of the birth and death of deceased. During the burning, which was attended by several eminent physicians, there was not, we are told, any unpleasant odour. The ashes, too, to the touch "not unlike pulverised sugar," were "perfectly odourless." The experiment was costly, the boiler, furnace, urn, and wood, having cost 10,000 dollars. But, as a writer in one of the papers which describes the occurrence reminds his readers, the amount is "much less than it would have cost to have buried George after the regulation mode." We may add that the coroner and the authorities were consulted, and that no objection was made by them to the novel procedure. Whether Sir Henry Thompson, Mr. Eassie, and the Cremation Society in England would have the countenance of the authorities remains to be seen.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Court of Queen's Bench has just given judgment in a case raising a highly important question in the law of marine insurance. The question was whether concealment from the underwriters of an over-valuation of the profits expected from an adventure is concealment of a material fact, and so renders void the policy to which it relates. The plaintiff had, it appeared, valued 222 casks of spirits shipped by him to a port in Russia at £2,800 for insurance, whereas their real value was £978. Explanations were offered of this valuation at the trial, but in the result the jury found as a fact that the valuation was excessive, that it was material to the underwriters to know that it was excessive, but that the excess was concealed. On these findings the verdict was entered for the defendant, but the present application was subsequently made to set aside the verdict on the ground of misdirection as to the legal effect of the concealment, and on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. It was contended on the first ground of objection that the judge ought to have told the jury that the fact of an excessive valuation was not one which an assured was bound to disclose. It was not, it was argued, material to the real risks of the voyage, which, depending as they did on the strength and seaworthiness of the ship, the probability of encountering storms in the voyage, and other like considerations, could not be in the least affected by the amount at which the goods were valued. The court, however, have overruled this contention, and held the concealment was a material one. Leaving aside the question whether the greater probability of foul play arising from excessive valuation might be taken into account, such a valuation had a direct tendency to make the assured less careful in selecting the ship and captain, and to diminish the efforts which in case of disaster he ought to make to prevent or diminish the loss. But, on more general grounds, they held that all facts should be disclosed, which could affect the mind of a rational underwriter, governing himself by the principles on which underwriters in practice act, and was distinct uncontradicted evidence that underwriters do in practice act on the principle that it is material to take into consideration whether the over-valuation is so great as to make the risk speculative.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A NEST OF MALAY PIRATES.

(*Nemesis of the World.*)

It is barely a week before Christmas Day of the year 1873, and the breeze which has blown freshly enough down the Malacca Straits during the morning has died away under the noon-day rays of a tropical sun, and a little Malay *sooahi*, or trading boat, that has drifted idly down the sluggish streams of the Jufra river, as far as where its muddy waters are poured into the Straits, can no longer make headway against the tideway, and anchors until the tide shall turn—say about sunset. A happy man is Hadji Duramen, the owner of the *sooahi*, and as he leans over the gunwale of his boat, he calculates the result of his venture. "The betel, the cocoanuts, and the tobacco—have I not sold them well, and have I not the money snugly on board; and then there is that sum of 2,000 dollars, on which, be assured, I shall charge a fair percentage when I shall have safely delivered it in Malacca." And he turns round and bids his crew of six men to rest, for they will have to work the boat all night. The remainder of one tale is told best by one of the crew himself. "At dark," he said, "I saw two boats push off, manned by Malays, from the stockade, and they came alongside and asked for rice." "That shall we have, and plenty," answered Hadji Duramen; "whereupon they straightway fired into us, and then boarded us, armed with their spears and knives. Half the crew jumped overboard, but even this availed them not, for the pirates speared them in the water, and how I myself managed to slip over the side unobserved I cannot tell. The shore was only some 200 yards distant, but I dared not swim, and hung on to the stern of our boat trembling lest I should be discovered, and bearing the groans of my friends as they were despatched in cold blood by the assassins. After about an hour I plucked up courage, and, drifting with the stream, managed to get to the rickety pier that projects into the river just below the stockade. My blood froze as I saw one of the piratical boats come towards me, until it was only some ten yards distant, and a tall man dressed in yellow came out on the end of the pier, and I recognised in him a Malay chief. 'Have you killed them all?' was his first question. 'All but one, my lord,' replied one of the ruffians, 'and he cannot escape far; and the booty, my lord, is a rich one, for the 2,000 dollars that you wot of were on board as you expected.' And I held my breath for fear that I should be discovered. But they saw me not, and when they had gone I swam to a boat lying close by and implored protection. I managed to make my way to Malacca, and there told how my friend the Hadji, a British subject, had been murdered, and all his crew with him, save me only; and some three weeks later I was standing on the bridge at Malacca when I saw two boats come in, which resembled mightily those evil craft which had attacked us at the mouth of the Jufra, and I waited until the men should land, and the police aided me and arrested their crews, and I am ready to swear that the men now in the dock are the very pirates who committed the foul deed." It is now the 16th of January, 1874, and the scene is transferred a few miles further down the coast of the Malay peninsula to the lighthouse at Cape Rachado. It is just dark, and the keeper of the lighthouse, having trimmed his lamps, is thinking over the numerous piratical attacks of which he has heard, and wishing that, with all these evil tales of pirates abroad, he was better provided with revolvers and rifles. For to-day he has received his pay and that of his assistants, and although their pittances individually are but small, he does not like the careful inquiries that were made of his men yesterday by the evil-looking crew in yon fishing boat. True, they said they thought of taking service in the lighthouse themselves, but . . . . And just then Lindal Fernandez screams out, "Help, master! help! they are stabbing me," and a number of dusky forms flit out of the jungle and make a rush for the lighthouse. But friend Lucas, the keeper of the lighthouse, is an old man-of-war's man, and runs to meet them, as if he had a boat's crew at his back, a pistol in one hand and a cutlass in the other, and, the cowardly miscreants, daunted by this bold front, escape into the jungle and are no more heard of. Summary justice on the pirates arrested at Malacca was required, and the Sultan consented to appoint a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three of his Chiefs as members, to administer justice in this matter. Compensation for the relatives of the murdered men, and an assurance that in future piracy will be suppressed in Selangore, are readily promised. For three days is the evidence sifted and the defence of the prisoners considered, and on the third day seven out of the nine pirates are doomed to death. One of the miscreants turned Queen's evidence and substantiated in all material points the evidence given by the survivor of the massacre. The *sooahi* itself was found concealed among the bushes in one of the creeks of the river, and a water barrel belonging to ill-fated Hadji Duramen at the stockade off which he anchored on that unlucky day. On the 16th of February seven men met a richly-deserved doom at the hands of the Malay executioner, and stern Tunku set up a post on the spot where they died and called the name of the place Quella Pergonok, or "Place of Expiation," that the memory thereof may not fade away, and all that night there was wailing and weeping of women at Langhat for those they would never see more.

The New York Incineration Society has applied to the State Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. They will burn bodies at a cost of from five to eight dollars.

The income of the British and Foreign Bible Society last year was £220,706, and during the same period over two and a half millions of copies of the Scriptures have been distributed. For services rendered on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee campaign by the Basle missionaries, the Swiss Government has received the official thanks of the Government of England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 10TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $55¾ opening rate, $55¾ to $55⅝ closing, and $55⅞ for choice numbers, 26,000 and over; New Benares, $55 to $54¾, cash demanded; Malwa, $590 to $595 on credit.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON:—	
Bank Bills, on demand,	4/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4/3
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	226½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	226½
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—20 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 92 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$129 per share, ex interest.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—19 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 85 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—8½ per cent. discount.

SALES ON JULY 10TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $12.80, by Fook-choy-yuen to travelling trader.

Wood Oil, 20 tubs, at Tls. 6.9.8.0, by Tien-ek to travelling trader.

Bamboo Shoots, 40 packages, at $10.50, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $5.60, by Chaw-foong to travelling trader.

Rattans, 200 piculs, at $4.20, by Yee-shun-tye to travelling trader.

Gypsum, 200 piculs, at $1.08, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $74.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $16.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
LONDON	Faith	Lloyd	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Golden Spur	Farrell	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Kate Carnie		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co	Quick despatch.
Do.	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Whampoa	Russell & Co	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Harmion	Boyd	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Quick despatch.
Do.	Augustina	Barrier	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co	To-day, at 3 P.M.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Elizabeth Dougall	White	Hongkong	Rozario & Co	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, &c.	Joddah (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co	On 16th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Cathay (str.)	R. T. Dundas		P. & O. S. N. Co	On 18th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Poi-ho (str.)	Melizan	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CALTA	Hindostan (str.)	J. Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON	Bamboo (str.)	Hopkins	Hongkong	Sooy Shing	On 16th inst., afternoon.
CALLAO	Mucho	Ormaechea	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co	On or about 10th Aug.
Do.	Fray Bentos	Fulle	Hongkong	Remedios & Co	Quick despatch.
MANILA AND ILOILO	Pepita	Aldecoa	Hongkong	Remedios & Co	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Whampoa	P. & O. S. N. Co	Quick despatch.
Do.	New Republic	N. E. Reynold	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co	Quick despatch.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	China (str.)	P. H. Bennings	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co	To-day, at 5 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Cassandra (str.)	H. Langer	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW AND AMOY	Leonor (str.)	Echanique	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenartney*, French Mail, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

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The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.

Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.

Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.

Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.

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FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.

WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.

COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.

SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.

BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.

SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.

Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.

PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Basil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING-BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.

DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.

SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.

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Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.

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BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.

WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.

TOILET COVERS to match.

FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.

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VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.

DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.

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Just arrived,

A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
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AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, SAUTERNE, and BRANDY.
Apply to
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1m 965 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

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Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
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TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Ohlmann's Vocabulary contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
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New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
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A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
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Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
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The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
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33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
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HAVE Just received an ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S DRAB and BLACK FELT HATS of the Newest Styles.
WHITE STRAW DITTO.
The NEW WINDSOR SCARF.
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tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

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BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.
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Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all sizes.
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tf 993 22nd June, 1874.

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"DOUGLAS,"

Capt. Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
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3d 1086 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE German Steamer

"CASSANDRA,"

H. Langer, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
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tf 1077 Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MADRAS"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [1066

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

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will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [1067

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS"

will be despatched on or about the 12th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1068 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"HINDOSTAN,"

Capt. J. Miller, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

7d 1081 Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE Spanish Barque

"PEPITA,"

Aldecoa, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1076 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

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THE A 1 British Barque

"RIFLEMAN,"

Thos. Bishop, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
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tf 1063 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)

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Captain Fulle, having a greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched to the above Port on the 28th instant.
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REMEDIOS & Co.

1060 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

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Rate of Freight, £3 7s. 6d. per 50 feet.
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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1034 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"ELIZABETH DOUGALL,"

Captain White, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1023 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

(*To follow the "Deerhound."*)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship

"GOLDEN SPUR,"

Capt. Farrell, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.

tf 846 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 new Clipper Barque

"FAITH,"

Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.

tf 989 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I Peruvian Clipper Ship

"AUGUSTINA,"

(late *William Rcess*) Captain Barrier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship

"MACAO,"

Captain Ormaechea, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will leave as above on or about the Tenth (10th) August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

1006 Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"KATE CARNIE"

will load at this and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 801 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

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THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship

"JEDDAH"

will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th July, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
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1d 1018 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"MARMION,"

Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 749 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th July, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 10th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. R. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 3rd, 1874.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*CATHAY*," Captain R. T. DUNDAS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *viâ* Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

OAKEY and SON'S

Extracts.

LEILA.

Where is Leila fled?
Ask the wind that overhead
Stirred the branches of the thorn,
While was planned in whispers low
Her stealthy flight three nights ago;
This should be Leila's marriage morn;
But Leila fled away
Ere the first golden ray
Over the hill-tops ushered in the day.

Where is Leila fled?
Ask the eastern star that shed
Prime out a heaven all flushed with rose,
Dappled with clouds of pearl, its light
Silvern and mild, on Leila's flight;
Ask that bright witness if it knows
Her haven of retreat,
Who should step forth to meet
A bridegroom on this young May morning sweet

Why had Leila fled?
And few the fugitive alone?
The bridegroom he was grey and old,
Leila was young, and I suspect
She fled away with her heart's elect,
Leila cared more for love than gold,
Hence, without word of warning,
To sell her high heart scorning,
She fled away upon her bridal morning.

ELISE COOPER.

NATURE'S WATCHWORD.

"Woe to the weak," seems to be Nature's watchword. The Psalmist says, "The righteous shall inherit the land." If you go to a tropical forest, or, indeed, if you observe carefully a square acre of any English land, cultivated or uncultivated, you will find that Nature's text at first sight looks a very different one. She seems to say—Not the righteous, but the strong, shall inherit the land. Plant, insect, bird, what not—Find a weaker plant, insect, bird, than yourself, and kill it, and take possession of its little vineyard, and no Naboth's curse shall follow you; but you shall inherit, and thrive therein, you, and your children after you, if they will be only as strong and as cruel as you are. That is Nature's law; and is it not at first sight a fearful law? Interneciue competition, ruthless selfishness so interneciue and so ruthless that, as I have wandered in tropic forests, where this temper is shown more quickly and fiercely, though not in the least more evilly, than in our slow and cold temperate one, I have said—Really these trees and plants are as wicked as so many human beings.—*Health and Education. By Charles Kingsley.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.

"What am I to be?" is a question which has so material an interest for us at this early period of our lives, and which will be asked again and again by each succeeding generation as long as the world lasts, that it will be neither uninteresting nor useless if we show from the census reports what a variety of occupations are open in our own little island. Here is work for the brain and work for the hand; work which calls forth the clearness of the eye and the acuteness of the ear; work which opens out a noble opportunity for the exercise of human sympathy in the relief of bodily, mental, or spiritual distress, and work which at the first glance seems only calculated to inflict pain; work which causes man to feel the high nobility of his being, and work which too often tends to remind him that he is indeed but one step from the lower animals; work which grows out of work, and work which simply supplies the needs of those whose lot it is to rest; work for the highest, and work for the lowliest; work for the oldest and for the youngest, the richest and the poorest; work in short, suited to "all sorts and conditions" of men, and of women and children, too, for in this busy picture distinction of age and sex are unknown. For males, there are in all 395 different forms of occupation returned, but even this large number scarcely represents the exact state of the case, for under each subdivision we have a line devoted to the miscellaneous branches of the particular employments which are too numerous to be separately classified. The only heads under which we find more than half a million of our eleven millions of males are those of the agricultural labourers, of whom there are 764,574, and the general labourers, numbering 509,000. The occupations which give employment even to upwards of a hundred thousand are also very limited in number, including only farmers and graziers, of whom there are 225,569; farm servants, 134,157; engine and machine makers, 106,437; carpenters and joiners, 205,624; plumbers, painters, and glaziers, 103,882; cotton manufacturers, 188,272; tailors, 111,843; shoemakers and bootmakers, 197,465; coal miners, 268,091; iron manufacturers, 178,114; blacksmiths, 112,035; and persons of undefined occupation, 171,226. In a very considerable number of the remaining classes there are less than 10,000 persons, and no small proportion of the whole are under 2,000. Looking first at the professional class, we find that the Civil Service gives employment to about twenty-five thousand persons, who are engaged in the various grades of clerical as distinguished from mere messengers' work, ranging from the Prime Minister down to the much-discussed "Government writer," whose grievances have of late occupied the attention of members of Parliament on both sides of the House. Of these civil servants, more than one-fourth are between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age, after which the numbers decrease, until between sixty-five and seventy-five there are only 1,646. Even threescore years and ten do not, however, seem to prove a barrier to employment under the Crown, for there are no less than 696 persons above seventy-five in this class, including probably not a few who cling to office because it is to them literally a second nature to go to and fro, to open their letters and to issue orders with that magniloquence and circumlocution which distinguish the civil servant of the old school. One of the curiosities of this portion of the work is that between the ages of five and ten we have one civil servant returned, whose employment it would be decidedly interesting to ascertain. Between ten and fifteen the number is under five hundred, but probably even already this has been considerably increased, owing to the tendency, into the merits of which we will not now stay to inquire, to employ boy labour in the lower branches of the service. The number of workmen and messengers engaged by the Government is almost the same as that of the civil servants, properly so called, a fact which it is somewhat difficult to explain, for as it stands it would imply that each clerk required a subordinate to attend upon him. Probably, however, the carpenters in the various offices, the bookbinders, the attendant at the South Kensington Museum and similar places, are all included under this category. Even with this deduction there must be a suspicion of wasted labour, into which, without suggestions of false economy, it might be well for Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues to inquire. Under the head of Government officials another large class of persons—the telegraph clerks and messengers—will be included in the next census, but in the present volumes we find them under the commercial class as the employés of public companies, the transfer of the telegraph business to the Post Office having taken place since 1871.—*Leisure Hour.*

The following anecdote was told by an American preacher for a fact: He was praying, and in his prayer he said, "I pray that the power of the devil may be curtailed." Just then an old darkey in the congregation cried out, "Yes! Amen! Bress me! Cut him tail right smack, smoove off."

Insurances.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, ... } per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents, ... }
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, ... }
SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ... of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month, ...
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ... } the full annual rate.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ...
Above 6 months, ... }
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1083 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 712 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ½ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month, ¾ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ... ⅞ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ... ⅞ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
BOB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1368 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Business Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1071 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious and cheapest Sauce in the World, and has a larger sale than any other Sauce. Table bottle of Gravers, Gilman, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate."
Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. This best and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Physicians of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wm. Dalrymple Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.I., F.R.S.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal*, *Medical Press*, *Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. The best in the World. Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
531 886] LEEDS, ENGLAND. [June 6

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS,
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRENERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above by every mail, and may be relied on as delicacies CAUTION.
To prevent the sale of inferior articles being palmed off as the above, the Jars and Labels bearing our signature are *destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior quality.
Every Cork is branded with CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *name.*
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for 1862 and Prize Medal at the Vienna Exhibition. [June 27.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen, equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia,
30 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }
Price, £14 per ton for 30 tons and upwards.
" £15 " under 30 tons.
Delivered Free at any of their Depôts in the United Kingdom.
TERMS—CASH.
THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a fine dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the planter with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilizing properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.
APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.
SUGAR CANE.
Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces heavy crops of well matured Canes, rich in juice yielding a high percentage of Crystallisable Sugar, without detriment to the soil. From 2 to 4 cwts. is a good dressing for Sugar Cane. A few trials in connection with other manures will soon convince the Planter that no manure yields so large a profit in the increased production of Sugar as Dissolved Peruvian Guano.
RICE.
We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice crops, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.
TEA.
We are confident that Dissolved Peruvian Guano will be highly esteemed as a manure for Tea, and we recommend say 3 cwts. to the Acre, mixing it first with vegetable ashes or dry soil, so as to secure its uniform distribution. If the land is very poor and exhausted by previous cropping, more Dissolved Peruvian Guano may be used with advantage.
COTTON.
The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Further information may be obtained from, and orders executed through,
Messrs. MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
61 861 June 27] *Hongkong.*

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 8s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR relishes a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin, soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.
ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYPE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price, 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES." A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London. [901 897

NOTICE.

MORSON'S
EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, 1, and 1 pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½-oz., 1½-oz., and 3-oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—HORNSEY AND HERNE'S.
PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and shipping Orders executed with care and despatch. [July 26.

Business Announcements.

PETROLEUM LAMPS.—WRIGHT AND BUTLER, *Manufacturers and Exporters*, *Birmingham*. Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated "*Eclipse*" *No Chimney Burner!* Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light gives much greater than that of any other burner of the same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 days' sight. [521 995 June 27

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
561 396] A. S. Watson & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [14 Mar

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle*. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [521 243 May 30.

Business Announcements.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.
And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The book of 44 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free, on can be had at the office of this paper. BARNETT & FOSTER, *Engineers*, 23, *Forton Street, Hoxton, London, England.* [131 995 June 8

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Expert Chemist and Druggist.
261 612] [April 4

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M.'s NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.
D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.
REAL TURTLE, MOCK TURTLE, HARE, OX TAIL,
MULLIGATAWNY, PATERSINE SOUPS, SCOTCH SALMON,
SALMON CUTLETS, KIPPERED SALMON,
HERRINGS, MACKEREL, FINDON HADDOCKS,
LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, SARDINES,
PRESERVED MEATS OF ALL KINDS, YORK HAMS, BACON,
TRUFFLED PATES, OXFORD SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, PICKLES, SAUCES,
BOTTLED FRUITS, TABLE JELLIES, JAMS, JELLIES,
SCOTCH MARMALADE, DESSERT FRUITS,
AND OILMAN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, *WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.*
561 1385] [Aug. 18

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinnuo on the 10th July, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 ... per piecul	$110.00 a	115.00
" 28 a 32 ... "	112.00 a	118.00
" 38 a 42 ... "	120.00 a	128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½lbs ... per piece	1.87 a	1.90
" 8 a 8½lbs ... "	2.20 a	2.45
" 9 a 10lbs ... "	2.75 a	3.95
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed ... "	2.20 a	2.35
" 64 a 66 ... "	2.55 a	2.70
" 68 a 80 ... "	2.55 a	3.80
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.45 a	2.80
WHITE BROCADES, ... "	2.55 a	2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... "	2.60 a	2.65
" 40 ... "	3.85 a	4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds 36 in. 7 lbs., ... "	1.60 a	1.65
" 24 " &38 " 8 lbs., ... "	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ... "	3.75 a	3.9
DYED BROCADE DO. ... "	3.75 a	3.90
DYED DAMASK DO. ... per piece	5.80 a	6.00
CHINTZ, ... "	1.80 a	1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ... per doz.	0.60 a	0.65
" Brown ... "	0.60 a	0.65
" Red ... "	0.75 a	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inc. ... per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 " ... "	0.18 a	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black, ... "	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, ... per yard	0.78 a	0.79
LONG ELLS, M M Scarlet, ... per piece	8.80 a	8.90
" " Assorted, ... "	8.40 a	8.50
" HH Scarlet, ... "	8.80 a	8.90
" " Assorted, ... "	8.30 a	8.40
DAMASKS, SSS ... "	16.50 a	17.00
" SS ... "	18.00 a	18.70
" S ... "	19.00 a	19.50
" BBB ... "	20.00 a	20.50
LASTINGS, DD ... "	14.00 a	14.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 8 ... per piecul	3.90 a	4.10
" Hoop, ... "	4.50 a	4.85
" Bar, ... "	3.80 a	3.90
" Wire, ... "	8.25 a	9.00
LEAD, ... "	6.95 a	7.10
STEEL, English, ... per tub.	4.70 a	4.80
" Swedish, ... "	5.80 a	5.10
TIN, Malacca, ... per piecul	25.50 a	26.50
TIN PLATES, ... per box	7.80 a	8.00
BEKATOON METAL, ... per piecul	28.00 a	29.00
QUICKSILVER, English, ... "	197.00 a	199.00
" American, ... "	188.00 a	190.00
SPELTER, ... "	7.2 a	7.50

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai ... per piecul	14.00 a	14.50
" Ningpo, ... "	15.00 a	15.20
" Tientsin, ... "	15.00 a	15.50
" Shantung, ... "	15.00 a	16.50
" Bengal, ... "	11.00 a	14.50
YARN, ... "	1.70 a	1.85
JAMES CUNNING, Japan white, ... "	3.90 a	4.10
" Black, ... "	3.30 a	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ... "	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2 ... "	2.30 a	2.34
" Siam, white, ... "	1.85 a	1.90
" " mill cleaned, ... "	1.60 a	1.65
" Manila, ... "	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore, ... "	2.20 a	2.25
" Saigon, ... "	1.70 a	1.72
" Annam, ... "	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon, ... "	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE, ... "	5.75 a	6.50
COAL, ALBOAT, ... per ton.		
" English steam, ... "	14.50 a	—
" American Anthracite, ... "	13.50 a	—
" Sydney, ... "	10.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS, ... per box	3.80 a	3.90
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
CAMPHOR, Straits, ... per pcl.	550 a	6.50
" Baniar, ... "	190 a	5.20
PEPPER, White, ... "	18.00 a	18.50
" Black, ... "	12.00 a	12.50
BETEL NUT, ... "	3.75 a	4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar, ... "	4.10 a	4.20
" South Seas, ... "	16.00 a	17.50
JAPAN WOOD, Manila, ... "	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam, ... "	2.20 a	2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs. ...	1.30 a	1.35
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs. ...	6.75 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin, ... per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
" California, ... "	2.25 a	2.20
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 8 ... "	6.75 a	7.00
" Dit Brown, ... "	3.50 a	3.80
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, ... "	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White, ... "	4.35 a	4.50
" Dk. Brown, ... "	3.75 a	3.90
JAGGERY, packed, ... "	13.50 a	14.00
PEAS, White, ... "	1.85 a	2.00
" Green, ... "	2.10 a	2.25
" Black, ... "	1.75 a	1.80
" Yellow, ... "	1.70 a	1.85
MUSHROOMS, ... "	39.00 a	40.00
SHARKS' FINS, Green, ... "	1.55 a	1.70
" Out, ... "	2.70 a	2.75
MOTHER SHELL, large, ... "	12.00 a	12.50
" " middle, ... "	8.25 a	8.80
" Dried, small, ... "	5.50 a	6.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, ... "	6.00 a	6.17
BEES WAX, Japan, ... "	14.00 a	14.50
" Hankow, ... "	73.00 a	74.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Albay	Abortiz	Span. str	260	D. Laprak & Co	
August Leffer	J. L. Bjorck	Swed. str	400	Order	
Cassandra	H. Langer	Ger. str	927	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Colorado	H. G. Morse	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	
Hopkins	Hopkins	Brit. str	581	Tuck-mee	
Danube	H. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Laprak & Co	
Douglas	Artadi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	
Emmy	Vieary	Brit. str	118	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	
Fame	Benning	Brit. str	—	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Feiwan	J. A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Hindoslan	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiukiang †	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang †	Edmunds	Span. str	393	D. Laprak & Co	
Leonor	G. L. Castle	Brit. str	2300	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Lotus	Keeks	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Norna	Peakley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Orissa	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Pawtuxet	H. L. Munk	Brit. str	701	Chineso	
Pearl	Milman	Fren. str	1981	Messageries Maritimes	
Peiho	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Poyang §		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	997	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sea Gull	S. S. Ringe	Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	214	H. Kisss	
Vicaya	D. de Tremoys	Span. str	1006	Messageries Maritimes	
Volga	Nomdeden	Fren. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agent	*Laid up*
White Cloud	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Yot-tung					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Augustina	Barrier	Paru. sh	147	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Anna Bella	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Gee Co	
Avonmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Messageries Maritimes	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Bimboke	
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Caroline Hutchings	Francis Ward	Brit. bk	287	Order	
Catharina	Sebultz	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Courier	F. R. Bartlett	Brit. bk	320	Messageries Maritimes	
Dora	P. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Edward James	Wagner	Amr. sh	539	Rozario & Co	
Elizabeth Dougall	White	Brit. sh	526	Rozario & Co	
Emigrante	L. Castagnino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Chinese	
Fabius	C. F. Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kim-tye-long	
Fidelio	D. C. Bohsen	Ger. bk	317	Siemssen & Co	
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	365	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Fortune	Sebultz	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Fray Bentos	Angel Falle	Peru. sh	561	Remedios & Co	Callao
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1652	Aug. Heard & Co	
Inveraray	Semple	Brit. bk	285	Chinese	